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THE STATE OF THE STATES 1987

HAZARDOUS WASTE

4

APPENDIX

FUND FOR RENEWABLE ENERGY & THE ENVIRONMENT

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Introduction

The purpose of the Hazardous Waste Appendix, one of six appendices designed to supplement the data in the 1987 State of the States report, is to provide current data on the status of the fifty state hazardous waste management programs. It provides a national picture of hazardous waste management efforts through maps and detailed information, and it allows comparisons of the problems states face and their legislative and program responses.

Information from the main report--state rankings, primary map, brief text, and primary matrix--are presented in the forward section of the packet. Additional matrix information and maps, as well as hazardous waste management contacts are also included. In some cases, data not considered in the ranking of state programs, such as disposal volumes of low-level radwaste and varying estimates of state hazardous waste generation, has been included as additional information for the reader.

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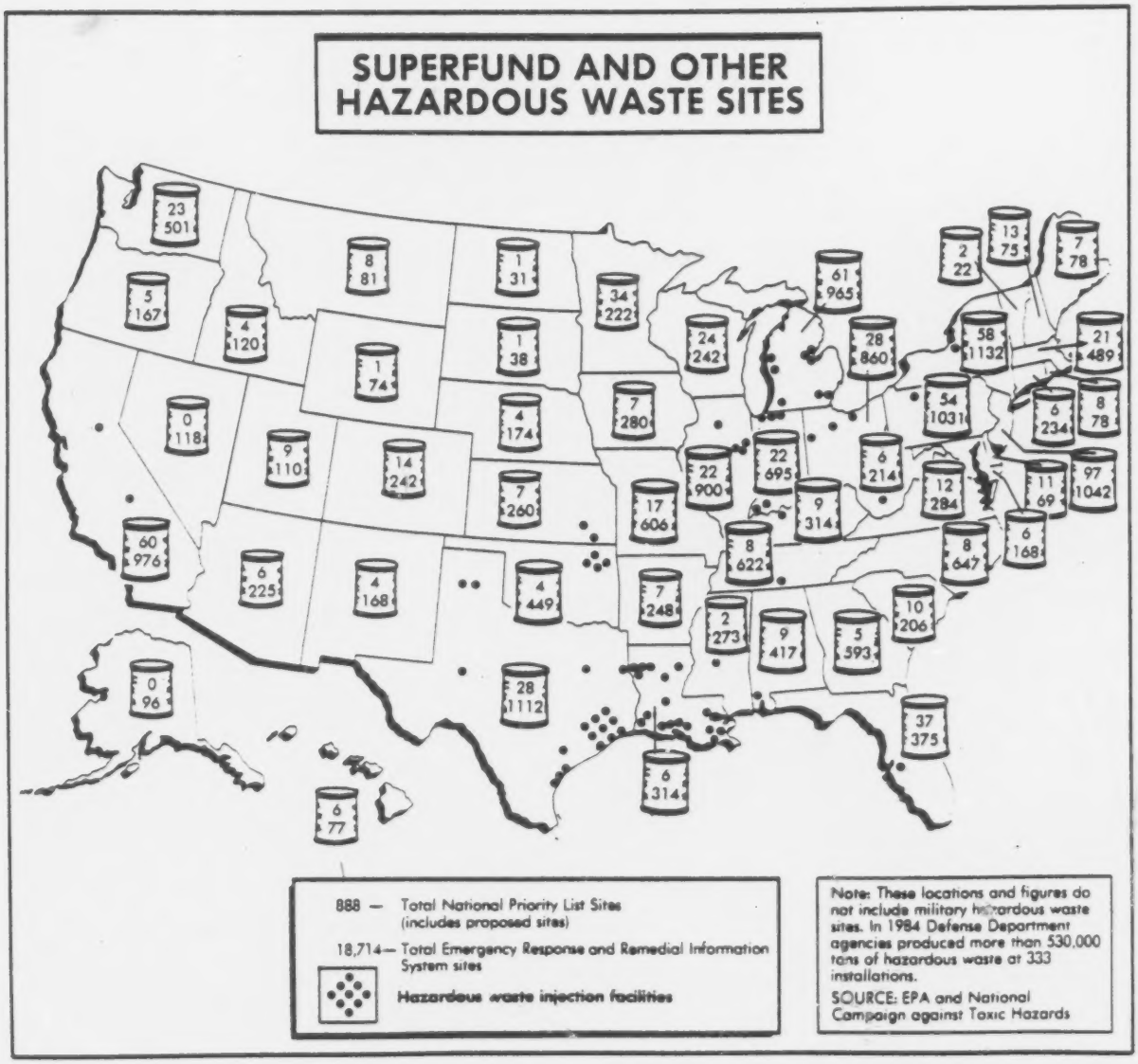
STATE ABBREVIATIONS

AL	ALABAMA
AK	ALASKA
AZ	ARIZONA
AR	ARKANSAS
CA	CALIFORNIA
CO	COLORADO
CT	CONNECTICUT
DE	DELAWARE
FL	FLORIDA
GA	GEORGIA
HI	HAWAII
ID	IDAHO
IL	ILLINOIS
IN	INDIANA
IA	IOWA
KS	KANSAS
KY	KENTUCKY
LA	LOUISIANA
ME	MAINE
MA	MASSACHUSETTS
MI	MICHIGAN
MN	MINNESOTA
MS	MISSISSIPPI
MO	MISSOURI
MT	MONTANA
NE	NEBRASKA
NV	NEVADA
NH	NEW HAMPSHIRE
NJ	NEW JERSEY
NM	NEW MEXICO
NY	NEW YORK
NC	NORTH CAROLINA
ND	NORTH DAKOTA
OH	OHIO
OK	OKLAHOMA
OR	OREGON
PA	PENNSYLVANIA
RI	RHODE ISLAND
SC	SOUTH CAROLINA
SD	SOUTH DAKOTA
TN	TENNESSEE
TX	TEXAS
UT	UTAH
VT	VERMONT
VA	VIRGINIA
WA	WASHINGTON
WV	WEST VIRGINIA
WI	WISCONSIN
WY	WYOMING

STATE PROGRAM RANKINGS: HOW STATES MEASURE UP

	AIR PROGRAMS	SOIL CONSERVATION PROGRAMS	GROUNDWATER PROGRAMS	HAZARDOUS WASTE PROGRAMS	SOLID WASTE PROGRAMS	RENEWABLE ENERGY & ENERGY CONSERVATION	TOTAL	RANK
AL	3	3	2	3	3	2	16	26
AK	7	3	3	2	2	1	18	25
AZ	7	3	7	5	2	3	27	19
AR	1	3	2	5	3	4	18	25
CA	10	3	7	9	9	10	48	2
CO	4	6	4	3	4	3	24	21
CT	9	6	9	4	9	7	44	4
DE	1	8	6	3	4	2	24	21
FL	7	4	9	8	6	7	41	7
GA	4	5	7	4	3	3	26	20
HI	4	4	3	2	2	4	19	24
ID	2	1	6	1	2	6	18	25
IL	7	9	5	7	7	6	41	7
IN	6	5	4	6	7	8	36	10
IA	5	10	5	5	7	7	39	8
KS	2	5	8	8	4	2	29	17
KY	7	3	1	6	8	3	28	18
LA	5	3	3	7	2	1	21	23
ME	3	6	7	6	6	8	36	10
MD	3	8	7	6	6	4	34	12
MA	6	4	8	9	6	8	41	7
MI	8	7	8	9	8	3	43	5
MN	5	6	5	9	9	4	38	9
MS	1	3	2	4	2	2	14	28
MO	5	6	7	8	1	4	31	15
MT	2	5	6	3	1	6	23	22
NE	4	6	6	2	6	7	31	15
NV	2	6	4	2	2	7	23	22
NH	6	5	5	7	5	4	32	14
NJ	9	6	7	10	10	5	47	3
NM	1	2	8	5	1	6	23	22
NY	5	5	10	8	8	7	43	5
NC	8	7	8	6	6	7	42	6
ND	1	3	4	2	3	3	16	26
OH	8	8	4	5	5	4	34	12
OK	5	5	5	4	7	3	29	17
OR	6	2	7	5	7	8	35	11
PA	8	6	5	5	3	5	32	14
RI	6	4	6	4	7	3	30	16
SC	6	5	7	5	2	6	31	15
SD	1	8	6	2	2	4	23	22
TN	3	3	4	7	5	7	29	17
TX	7	2	2	5	3	7	26	20
UT	3	4	3	2	1	3	16	26
VT	3	3	5	6	4	7	28	18
VA	8	7	6	2	3	7	33	13
WA	8	1	6	5	5	3	29	17
WV	2	5	2	4	1	1	15	27
WI	9	8	8	7	8	9	49	1
WY	1	3	8	1	2	1	16	26


SUPERFUND AND OTHER HAZARDOUS WASTE SITES
23 501
5 167
4 120
0 118
60 976
0 96
8 81
1 74
9 110
6 225
1 31
1 38
14 242
4 168
34 222
4 174
7 280
7 260
4 449
6 77
24 242
22 900
17 606
7 248
28 1112
61 965
28 860
22 695
9 314
8 622
2 273
9 417
6 314
2 22
13 75
7 78
58 1132
21 489
54 1031
6 234
8 78
6 214
12 284
11 69
97 1042
8 647
6 168
10 206
5 593
37 375
888 — Total National Priority List Sites (includes proposed sites)
18,714— Total Emergency Response and Remedial Information System sites
Hazardous waste injection facilities
Note: These locations and figures do not include military hazardous waste sites. In 1984 Defense Department agencies produced more than 530,000 tons of hazardous waste at 333 installations.
SOURCE: EPA and National Campaign against Toxic Hazards

HAZARDOUS WASTE--THE BIG PICTURE

The chemical and manufacturing industries generate about 260 million tons of hazardous waste each year in the United States--one ton for every man, woman, and child. Generation of growing amounts of hazardous waste largely coincides with the expansion of the chemical industry between 1945 and 1970 when the production of synthetic organic chemicals increased tenfold. Until a decade ago the primary solution for disposal was to bury 50 gallon drums of waste in landfills, or to dump it into pits, lagoons, or wells. As public awareness of the danger of toxic chemicals spread, new laws were passed by Congress to control their use and disposal.

The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) was passed in 1976 to address growing problems with disposal of both solid and hazardous waste. The Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) was also passed at this time to regulate toxic chemicals throughout their manufacture, use and disposal cycles. Monitoring and research under these laws helped to reveal the extent of hazardous waste contamination the nation faced.

Once the magnitude and severity of the hazardous waste disposal problem was revealed, Congress passed the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act--Superfund, a five-year, $1.6 billion project, which outlined a plan of action for the cleanup of the nation's worst hazardous waste sites.

State governments were given an important role in Superfund cleanups. In many cases EPA set up cooperative arrangements with states. Superfund would provide money and a state agency would oversee cleanup work. In other cases EPA took the lead and the state maintained an advisory role.

From 1981 to 1986, only 13 sites were removed from the national priority list and remedial action was undertaken at 500 sites. For 90 percent of the sites on the list, no long term action was begun in the first five years of the program. There was clearly not enough money or commitment.

The states will get a boost in support from the $8.5 billion dollar Superfund reauthorized in September 1986. The new five-year program will provide long-term funding, standardized guidelines for "cleaned-up" sites, and community right-to-know provisions. But much work remains to be done. Only twenty-nine states have passed cleanup measures to supplement federal superfund activity.

But while Superfund has riveted the country's attention on hazardous waste cleanup, state governments are motivated by a much broader agenda for the management of hazardous waste. The primary solution being urged is reduction of hazardous waste production through use of substitute chemicals, neutralization of hazardous chemicals on site, or recycling of waste. Greater use of recycling and neutralization of wastes will require incentives for industry. Another element that may force the issue is community right-to-know laws which allow citizens access to information on the hazardous materials used or stored in their community. In any case, a difficult and costly period of transition for state government and industry lies ahead with great gains needing to be made in waste minimization and cleanup technology.

HAZARDOUS WASTE SNAPSHOT

New Jersey represents the best working model for hazardous waste management. An essential part of a state's policies are those which address hazardous waste reduction, and New Jersey has made source reduction and recycling a top priority while considering land disposal only as a last resort. The state also actively conducts one of the best-funded state superfund programs and has recently approved a $200 million dollar bond issue for hazardous waste cleanup. The New Jersey Environmental Cleanup Responsibility Act (ECRA) of 1983, which places responsibility for cleanup on industry before sale of a property to a new owner, represents New Jersey's innovative approach to settling difficult questions such as cleanup liability.

RANKING NOTES

States were ranked on a scale of one to ten on the strength of their environmental policies. The rank is not meant to judge particular environmental conditions in each state, but considers environmental problems as a need for program strength. Key factors weighed against this need are twofold: legislative and program initiatives to develop cleanup, collection or disposal strategies over and above federal requirements, and the reduction and recycling of hazardous waste.

State superfund programs were heavily considered in the determination of state rankings. State superfunds are defined by the existence of a state statute or statutes that authorize a state to assess hazardous waste sites and to initiate remedial cleanup actions, and/or empower it to enforce action by responsible parties. Nevertheless, despite the existence of superfund statutes, if a state did not fund or direct a program separate from the federal Superfund program, that state was not considered as having a state superfund. This is the case for Colorado, Georgia, and Montana.

Five other state program initiatives were assessed: household hazardous waste collection programs; restrictions on underground injection of hazardous waste; the stringency of regulations governing the management of small quantities of hazardous waste; government incentives, whether financial, legal or other, to encourage the reduction and recycling of hazardous waste; and community right-to-know provisions.

The broad indicators of the severity of the hazardous waste problem within each state were the number of National Priority List (NPL) sites, and the number of Emergency Response and Remedial Investigation System (ERRIS) sites. This sense of crisis or control then served as a parameter within which individual state policies were considered.

Summary of Hazardous Waste Management Activity:

- o twenty-nine states provide incentives to reduce or recycle hazardous wastes;
- o household hazardous waste collection programs have taken place in seventeen states on a county, state or local level;
- o restrictions on underground injection of hazardous waste has been passed in ten states;
- o thirteen states have regulations for small quantity generators more stringent than the federal Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments (HSWA) of 1984 that took effect September 22, 1986;
- o thirty-nine states had received final EPA approval for the pre-HSWA program as of May 15, 1986;
- o twenty-nine states have superfund statutes--which at a minimum authorize the state to conduct a site assessment or force a responsible party to conduct an assessment.

HAZARDOUS WASTE MATRIX

	STATE SUPERFUND STATUTES[1]	SMALL QUANTITY GENERATOR REGULATIONS[2]	UNDERGROUND INJECTION RESTRICTIONS	PRE-HSWA FINAL AUTHORIZATION[3]	COMMUNITY RIGHT TO KNOW[4]	INCENTIVES TO REDUCE/RECYCLE[5]	HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE COLLECTION[6]	NUMBER OF NATIONAL PRIORITY LIST (NPL) SITES	NUMBER OF CERCLIS LIST SITES[7]	RANKING BY HAZARDOUS WASTE GENERATION[8]
AL			•			•		10	475	23
AK					•		S	0	108	46
AZ	•		•	•				9	251	39
AR	•			•				8	277	31
CA	•	•	•		•	•	C/L	61	1,622	4
CO				•				15	323	32
CT			•			•	S	7	294	21
DE				•	•			14	136	29
FL	•		•	•		•	S	39	801	17
GA				•		•		5	675	20
HI						•		6	85	48
ID								4	140	36
IL	•			•		•		25	1,068	3
IN	•			•		•		28	865	10
IA	•				•	•		13	337	27
KS	•	•	•	•		•		7	284	28
KY	•			•		•		10	383	22
LA	•	•	•	•	•			7	343	14
ME	•	•				•		21	96	37
MD	•	•		•	•	•		8	233	24
MA	•	•	•	•	•	•	C/L	7	628	16
MI	•	•			•	•	S	66	1,447	8
MN	•	•		•		•	S	38	304	25
MS				•		•		2	298	30
MO	•			•	•	•		17	867	13
MT				•	•			9	130	43
NE				•				5	204	38
NV				•				0	122	45
NH	•	•		•	•	•	S	13	119	40
NJ	•			•	•	•		97	1,238	1
NM	•			•			C/L	4	187	42
NY	•			•		•	C/L	65	1,242	7
NC				•	•	•		8	706	11
ND				•				1	36	49
OH	•					•	S	30	927	2
OK			•	•		•		5	503	33
OR	•			•	•	•	C/L	5	197	34
PA	•			•	•	•		65	1,908	5
RI		•		•	•	•	S	8	184	35
SC	•			•		•		12	310	15
SD				•				1	44	50
TN	•		•	•	•	•		8	689	9
TX	•			•	•			26	1,879	6
UT				•				10	149	41
VT	•	•		•	•		S	2	60	44
VA				•			C/L	13	376	12
WA	•			•	•		C/L	28	542	26
WV		•		•	•	•		6	278	19
WI	•	•		•		•	S	30	318	18
WY								1	87	51

FOOTNOTES TO THE HAZARDOUS WASTE MATRIX

1 Statutes authorizing a state to assess hazardous waste sites and to initiate remedial clean-up actions, and/or to enforce assessment by responsible parties when deemed necessary. States which have this authority and do not actively exercise it, are not included on the matrix. (source: phone conversations with individual state officials).

2 Small quantity generator regulations that are more stringent than the federal standards that took effect on September 22, 1986. (source: phone conversations with regional EPAs).

3 Includes states which fulfilled requirements of the 1976 Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) set forth prior to the Hazardous and Solid Waste (HSWA) amendments of 1984. (source: US EPA, "States Granted Final Authorization for Pre-HSWA Program as of May 15, 1986, Office of Solid Waste, Washington, DC,1986).

4 Right To Know laws usually address hazardous materials, not hazardous waste, but serve nevertheless as a measure of a state's responsiveness to the role and rights of local communities. (source: "Hazardous Waste News," Thompson Publishing Group, Washington, DC, May 1986, Vol. III, pp. 3-6).

5 Incentives to reduce/recycle hazardous wastes are classified as financial, institutional, and other. (source: Hazardous Waste Management: A Survey of State Legislation, 1982, prepared by National Conference of State Legislatures, Denver, CO, 1982).

6 S signifies Statewide
C/L signifies County or Local level
These programs may be ongoing, annual or one-time events.
(source: "Overview of Nationwide Small Quantity Generator and Household Hazardous Waste Collection Programs," prepared by Linda Dunphy, Environmental Task Force, Washington, DC, March 1986).

7 Emergency Response and Remedial Information System (ERRIS). (source:National Campaign Against Toxic Hazards, Washington, DC, 1986).

8 Source: 1979 EPA contractor study, noted in The Toxic Substances Dilemma, National Wildlife Federation, Washington, D.C., 1980, p.79.

HAZARDOUS WASTE SITES ON THE NATIONAL PRIORITY LIST (NPL)

TABLE I

STATE	TOTAL NPL SITES proposed and final	SITES WITH OBSERVED GROUNDWATER CONTAMINATION	SITES WITH OBSERVED SURFACE WATER CONTAMINATION	SITES WITH OBSERVED AIR CONTAMINATION	Completed Projects as of 6/30/86* REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION/ FEASIBILITY STUDY	REMEDIAL DESIGN	REMOVAL ACTION	SITES DELETED: NO FURTHER ACTION NEEDED**
AL	10	8	5	0	0	0	0	0
AK	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
AZ	9	6	2	1	1	1	1	0
AR	8	3	6	3	1	0	0	0
CA	61	51	12	5	8	4	1	0
CO	15	13	12	3	2	0	0	0
CT	7	6	5	1	1	0	0	0
DE	14	11	8	2	2	0	0	0
FL	39	34	18	0	7	0	0	0
GA	5	4	2	0	0	0	1	1
HI	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
ID	4	3	1	1	0	0	0	0
IL	25	19	12	5	7	1	0	0
IN	28	15	12	1	2	1	0	0
IA	13	8	2	1	2	1	0	0
KS	7	5	4	1	0	0	0	0
KY	10	4	3	3	1	0	0	0
LA	7	3	5	4	2	1	0	0
ME	21	4	4	1	3	1	1	0
MD	8	6	4	2	2	0	0	1
MA	7	15	16	8	6	2	1	0
MI	66	54	21	5	10	2	2	1
MN	38	31	14	1	9	0	0	1
MS	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
MO	17	11	6	4	2	2	0	0
MT	9	7	8	2	1	1	1	0
NE	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
NV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NH	13	13	10	3	3	2	2	0
NJ	97	72	37	22	19	7	3	1
NM	4	4	1	1	1	0	0	0
NY	65	40	21	9	7	6	2	0
NC	8	6	2	0	0	0	1	1
ND	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
OH	30	21	18	2	4	0	0	1
OK	5	4	4	1	1	1	0	0
OR	5	3	4	2	0	0	0	0
PA	65	51	41	17	17	6	4	2
RI	8	8	4	0	2	0	0	0
SC	12	10	3	1	0	0	0	0
SD	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
TN	8	5	6	0	1	0	0	0
TX	26	17	13	9	5	3	0	0
UT	10	5	4	2	0	0	0	0
VT	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
VA	13	12	7	3	1	1	1	0
WA	28	16	13	4	7	0	0	0
WV	6	3	5	1	1	0	0	0
WI	30	20	7	0	2	0	0	0
WY	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0

* For an explanation of these terms turn to the glossary at the end of of this appendix

** The total of 13 sites deleted include three sites located in the territories of the United States

INCENTIVES TO REDUCE AND RECYCLE HAZARDOUS WASTE

TABLE II

STATE	FINANCIAL INCENTIVES	LEGAL INCENTIVES	INSTITUTIONAL INCENTIVES
AL	fees		SO
AK			
AZ			
CA	fees	X 2	R&D;SO
CO			
CT		X 1	
DE			
FL	fees;bonds	X 2	SO
GA	bonds		IN;SO
HI	fees		
ID			
IL	fees;bonds;grants	X 2	WE;R&D
IN	fees	X 1	WE
IA	fees	X 1	SO
KS	fees	X 1	
KY	fees		
LA			
ME	fees		
MD			SO
MA		X 2	TA;WE;R&D;SO
MI	tax credit;fees	X 2	
MN	bonds;tax credit	X 1	TA;SO
MS	bonds	X 1;X 2	SO
MO	fees		WE
MT			
NE			
NV			
NH	fees		
NJ		X 1	other
NM			
NY	fees;bonds;tax credit	X 2	TA;WE;R&D;SO
NC	fees;bonds;tax credit		WE
ND			
OH		X 2	
OK	fees		WE
OR	fees;tax credit		
PA			IN;MA
RI		X 1	
SC	fees	X 1	
SD			
TN	fees;tax credit		
TX			
UT			
VT			
VA			
WA			
WV			WE
WI	fees;tax credit		WE
WY			

- Fees include waste-end taxes, licenses, permits, inspection fees, disposal taxes
- Tax incentives include property and equipment tax exemptions, corporate income tax exemptions, sales, use, and/or excise tax exemptions
- x1 includes the exclusion of recycled or treated wastes from regulations, the exclusion of certain facilities from permit requirements, and/or streamlined permitting
- x2 indicates restrictions on land burial
- WE=waste exchanges; TA=technical assistance; IN=information network; MA=management assistance; R&D=research and development; SO=state ownership of alternative technology facilities

UNDERGROUND INJECTION (U.I.) OF HAZARDOUS WASTE

TABLE III

STATE	U.I. CONTROL PRIMACY	U.I. AS MAJOR SOURCE OF GROUNDWATER CONTAMINATION	Operating Status of Class I* Hazardous Waste Wells at Facilities in the U.S. (August 1984) TOTAL ACTIVE FACILITIES	TOTAL ACTIVE WELLS	TOTAL ABANDONED WELLS	TOTAL OTHER WELLS	TOTAL WELLS	TOTAL* FACILITIES
AL	x	x	1	2	1	0	3	1
AK			1	1	0	1	2	1
AZ			0	0	0	0	0	0
AR	x		3	4	1	0	5	3
CA			2	2	0	0	4	3
CO			0	0	0	2	1	1
CT	x		0	0	0	0	0	0
DE	x		0	0	0	0	0	0
FL	x	x	2	4	0	0	4	2
GA	x	x	0	0	0	0	0	0
HI		x	0	0	0	0	0	0
ID	x	x	0	0	0	0	0	0
IL	x	x	4	6	0	0	6	4
IN		x	6	8	5	0	13	10
IA		x	0	0	0	0	0	0
KS	x		1	5	2	0	7	2
KY		x	1	2	0	0	2	1
LA	x	x	2	60	5	6	71	28
ME	x		0	0	0	0	0	0
MD	x	x	0	0	0	0	0	0
MA	x		0	0	0	0	0	0
MI			7	11	11	0	22	10
MN		x	1	0	0	0	0	0
MS	x		0	1	0	0	1	1
MO	x	x	0	0	0	0	0	0
MT		x	0	0	0	0	0	0
NE	x		0	0	0	0	0	0
NV			0	0	0	0	0	0
NH	x		0	0	0	0	0	0
NJ	x	x	0	0	0	0	0	0
NM	x		0	0	0	0	0	0
NY			0	0	0	0	0	0
NC	x		0	0	4	0	4	1
ND	x	x	0	0	0	0	0	0
OH	x		5	14	1	0	15	5
OK	x		5	6	1	1	8	6
OR	x	x	0	0	0	0	0	0
PA		x	0	0	3	0	3	1
RI	x		0	0	0	0	0	0
SC	x		0	0	0	0	0	0
SD	x		0	0	0	0	0	0
TN		x	0	0	0	0	0	0
TX	x		29	69	7	5	79	31
UT	x		0	0	0	0	0	0
VT	x		0	0	0	0	0	0
VA			0	0	0	0	0	0
WA	x	x	0	0	0	0	0	0
WV	x		0	0	0	0	0	0
WI	x		0	0	0	0	0	0
WY	x		0	0	0	1	1	1

+ Class I wells inject hazardous waste below the lower most underground sources of drinking water as defined in 40 CFR 144.3

++ Underground injection control primacy means the state has authority to regulate the underground injection of certain or all classes of hazardous waste

* Total includes inactive and active facilities

CONTRAST BETWEEN TWO STUDIES SHOWING ESTIMATED HAZARDOUS WASTE VOLUME GENERATED BY STATE IN MMTs*

TABLE IV

STATE	1981 OFFICE OF TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT	1983 CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE
AL	265,680	6,547,000
AK	360	52,000
AZ	4,280,000	642,000
AR	N/A	3,729,000
CA	15,000,000	17,284,000
CO	775,490	1,902,000
CT	102,000	4,238,000
DE	272,000	894,000
FL	N/A	2,981,000
GA	38,500,800	3,338,000
HI	N/A	202,000
ID	N/A	1,160,000
IL	1,810,000	14,810,000
IN	94,900,000	10,189,000
IA	N/A	1,774,000
KS	45,300	2,564,000
KY	415,000	4,647,000
LA	38,800,000	13,801,000
ME	5,290	337,000
MD	272,100	2,989,000
MA	172,000	4,536,000
MI	408,000	12,399,000
MN	181,000	2,212,000
MO	658,930	6,046,000
MS	1,810,000	1,816,000
MT	91,200	662,000
NE	1,250,000	739,000
NV	N/A	379,000
NH	9,980	431,000
NJ	855,000	12,948,000
NM	N/A	619,000
NY	1,270,000	9,876,000
NC	N/A	3,954,000
ND	125,000	269,000
OH	3,260,000	19,692,000
OK	3,570,000	2,673,000
OR	19,100	969,000
PA	3,628,000	18,260,000
RI	1,600	1,745,000
SC	1,587,000	3,669,000
SD	1,590	159,000
TN	4,300,000	12,159,000
TX	29,146,960	34,866,000
UT	558,000	1,139,000
VT	9,070	226,000
VA	181,000	4,038,000
WA	616,000	5,523,000
WV	N/A	5,642,000
WI	81,600	3,297,000
WY	N/A	572,000
TOTALS:	255-275,000,000**	265,595,000

* Million Metric Tons
** Includes estimates of 5 to 25 MMTs for those states with data not available
Source: United States General Accounting Office

NATIONAL LOW-LEVEL RADWASTE DISPOSAL VOLUMES

TABLE V

CUBIC FEET/OCTOBER 1986 AND YEAR TO DATE

STATE	OCTOBER	YEAR TO DATE	RANKING YEAR TO DATE
AL	6,337	44,827	12
AK	0	0	44*
AZ	1,456	3,697	31
AR	0	4,474	29
CA	13,130	82,503	6
CO	0	1,073	37
CT	5,439	47,994	11
DE	117	934	38
FL	6,659	30,276	18
GA	5,539	41,394	14
HI	0	2,029	35
ID	0	0	44*
IL	20,979	179,886	1
IN	0	0	44*
IA	372	7,533	27
KS	0.	1,912	36
KY	691	2,835	32
LA	2,060	17,162	21
ME	1,000	5,964	28
MD	45	9,746	25
MA	5,232	55,230	10
MI	2,665	33,780	17
MN	3,028	23,058	19
MS	1,981	12,558	23
MO	0	9,168	26
MT	30	591	39
NE	1,493	17,865	20
NV	0	0	44*
NH	1,858	2,619	34
NJ	5,476	33,917	16
NM	0	0	44*
NY	7,504	97,004	4
NC	6,418	66,191	7
ND	0	0	44*
OH	1,070	14,400	22
OK	2,775	40,695	15
OR	18,377	92,254	5
PA	17,287	160,689	2
RI	36	192	41
SC	14,080	99,307	3
SD	8	8	43
TN	7,690	55,466	9
TX	0	425	40
UT	0	2,745	33
VT	0	10,308	24
VA	5,061	60,325	8
WA	3,814	43,804	13
WV	0	0	44*
WI	158	4,221	30
WY	0	0	43*

* Ranked with 8 other states and entities having no shipments so far this year.

Source: Chem-Nuclear Systems, Inc., and U.S. Ecology, Inc. as cited by SWUCO in Radwaste Report, Dec. 15, 1986.

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For a directory of the U.S. EPA national and regional offices, U.S state and local hazardous waste management agencies, Canadian federal, provincial, and local agencies, and the International Joint Commission see "1986 APCA Government Agencies Directory," Journal of the Air Pollution Control Association, Pittsburgh, PA, April 1986, vol 36, no.4, pp.445-477.